

# U. S. ARMY TO DEFEND 100 MILES OF FRONT

"If It Happens In New York  
It's In The Evening World"

The Evening World.

Weather—Rain and warmer to-night; Sunday clearing.  
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## TROTZKY OUT; GIVES LENINE SOLE POWER

### Forsbrey, Trapped, Is Captured Without a Fight

#### U. S. SENTRY SINGLE HANDED ROUTS FORTY GERMANS WHO ATTEMPT TO RAID A TRENCH

Shoots Leader of the Enemy  
Dead and Also Wounds  
Several Others.

SHOTS BRING QUICK AID

American Troops Capture  
German Projectors in First  
Liquid Fire Attack.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday, March 7.—(Associated Press).—A lone American sentry this morning attacked an enemy patrol of about forty men, some of whom had stealthily entered a trench. The sentry, who was alone, shot the leader of the patrol dead and wounded several others. The sentry's bullets caught some of them.

The sentry opened fire without challenge. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The others in the trench hurriedly sought protection, but they were not quick enough, for the sentry's bullets caught some of them.

As the American began firing a German some distance outside the trench shouted "Come out, come out!" The Germans needed no second invitation. In fact, those who were still in the trench already had started out. The small American patrol saw the enemy trailing back across No Man's Land, under fire from the sentry and from Americans at a point further along the line. The patrol joined in the fray and helped to speed the Germans on their way by hurling a large number of hand grenades, some of which probably took effect. Four rifles were found in the American lines.

Patrols, both American and German, are constantly seeking opportunity to inspect the opposing lines, and the German on this occasion certainly did not wish to be discovered. They cut the American wire with the greatest caution, making no noise, but the sentry who later drove them away was watching their performance all the time.

DRIVE BACK GERMANS WHO USED LIQUID FLAME.  
American troops in the sector north-west of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carrying flame projectors were just opening the attack when an American patrol which happened to be nearby saw them. The Germans fled precipitately, pursued by the Americans. They dropped

#### GERMANS STRAFING AMERICAN TROOPS AT SWISS BORDER

Signal Corps Men Keep Up  
Wires Under a Heavy  
Bombardment.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 7. (United Press).—The Germans are strafing American troops who have been switched from the American front to a sector near the Swiss border.

[This might indicate that the Americans are on German soil, as the French line in that region is in Alsace, beyond their own border.]

A heavy artillery demonstration by the Boches has been going on for three days, reaching the crest of its violence to-day and to-night. The morale of the Americans is the best.

Upward of thirty men this afternoon were sheltered in a dugout upon which a big shell made a square hit. They hurried from this dugout to another, but the latter was also demolished.

The shelling of the American positions continued throughout the day. Relief troops were unable to reach the front line trenches.

Two men of the Signal Corps distinguished themselves by maintaining communication. Telephone wires were repeatedly broken, but they continued to work. Pieces of a shell cut the wire from the hands of one of the men. When the shelling finally ceased they had their repairs completed.

The artillery on this front was three or four times as heavy as that on the American sector during the hottest periods there.

American troops relieved a crack French corps. The Boches began strafing as soon as they were certain Americans were in this sector. There are no American airplanes here. In some places the American trenches have been levelled by the Boche fire.

The French report of activities in this region includes the statement that the actions of the Americans leave nothing to doubt their valor and steadfastness.

Two Vessels Sent to the Bottom in an Action South of Aland Islands.

LONDON, March 8.—Two Russian transports were attacked and sunk by German destroyers after a fight south of the Aland Islands on Thursday, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

More Care Urged in Writing to Soldiers Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Relative writing to American soldiers were to be more careful in dropping mail to soldiers. They are asked to write in ink, to use the rank of the soldier instead of "Sir," to make their writing particularly clear and legible and to write names in full instead of initials.

#### U BOAT IS ROUTED IN 90-MILE FIGHT WITH U. S. GUNNERS

Officer of Ship From Atlantic  
Port Describes Six-  
Hour Battle.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 21 (Associated Press).—An officer of a steamer from an American port gives a stirring account of a ninety-mile fight with a U boat in the Atlantic. It lasted from the firing of a torpedo, which just missed, at 11:45 A. M., until 5:40 P. M.

During that time the stokers worked without ceasing to get every ounce of speed out of the boilers. The engine room got her up from a normal ten or eleven knots to more than thirteen and a half.

"The gunners were on duty every second," said the officer. "From the bridge we could see every shot from the submarine. We formed a big, high target 300 feet long, and the enemy showed only a small dome five miles astern. A couple of hours' ineffective shelling made him a bit venturesome, but our gunners speedily showed him that it was unhealthy to come too close.

"We had plenty of ammunition and we used it lavishly. With constant practice, too, our gunners began to get better. Nevertheless, about 3 o'clock the German gunners got out some better shells and shrapnel began to rain on our decks. The man in the wheelhouse was struck by a splinter. A shot pierced the scupper over the boatwain's room. Another struck us about the engine room on the port side.

"For a while the fight was fierce. Then for half an hour no shots were fired, while the submarine manoeuvred for position. Our ship was patrolling with the speed. Our captain paced the bridge, keenly observant. When the U boat finally got the position he wanted and renewed the shell-fire, our gun crew decided to let them have it as hot as we could stand. After a few minutes we landed a shell squarely on the German's back. It apparently disturbed him a good deal, for he stopped firing at once, then slackened speed, altered course and submerged."

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COIGHS THAT HANG ON  
ARE CAUGHT BY TROOP LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Troop leaders are urged to catch the "coighs" that hang on the lips of soldiers. They are asked to catch the "coighs" that hang on the lips of soldiers.

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#### PERSHING'S FIRST FIELD ARMY WILL INCLUDE 300,000 MEN, BACKED BY MANY BIG GUNS

It Will Include Six Army Corps  
and Can Cover 100 Miles  
of Front.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—With men, material and supplies moving forward to Gen. Pershing in full accordance with the pre-arranged schedule, the War Department has taken up the organization of the first field army, the largest tactical unit used in modern warfare. Until Gen. Pershing has under command a complete field army no further organization of fighting units will be started.

It was originally the intention of the Department to form the "typical" field army by combining three army corps, but it is understood this plan has been abandoned for one which calls for five or six.

The purpose of this is to reduce the number of men required for organizing the army troops—the special units attached specifically to the field army for use in controlling the lines of communication from the ports of debarkation to the army corps' headquarters.

The army troops include also the great artillery reserve of eight, ten and twelve-inch guns, both of fixed emplacement and mobile type, the anti-aircraft guns and the other units which the Commander-in-Chief is given to throw against an enemy offensive.

An army corps under ordinary conditions of terrain can be expected to hold a sixteen-mile front of trenches, or about nine miles of geographical front. The first American field army, therefore, may be able to take over one hundred miles of the French line. Censorship regulations prohibit the publication of the approximate date upon which this may be expected. If the present schedule is maintained, however, it is safe to say that by January, 1919, or earlier, American troops will be holding a longer stretch of front than was held by the British after more than two years of war.

Under the six corps field army plan, auxiliary troops numbering more than 300,000 would be required, each army corps having about thirty thousand and the field army 180,000. The same number of fighting men under the three corps plan would have required between 450,000 and 500,000 corps and army troops.

While it should be stated that no definite plan of organization has not yet been approved, it is known that Gen. Pershing has expressed himself in favor of the larger unit.

VICTOR BERGER INDICTED  
WITH 4 OTHER SOCIALISTS

Wisconsin Senatorial Candidate and  
Secretary German Charged With  
Violating Espionage Act.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Victor E. Berger, Milwaukee, candidate for United States Senator, and four other Socialist Party members were indicted today by the Federal Grand Jury, Feb. 2, for violating the Espionage Act.

The indictment charges that the defendants conspired to obstruct the war effort by publishing and distributing seditious literature.

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#### FORSBREY CAUGHT; TRAPPED IN FREIGHT CAR NEAR AUBURN

Fugitive Convict's Sweetheart  
Missing—Five Prison  
Officials Suspended.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 8.—Reynolds Forsbrey, the escaped convict, who broke out of an isolation cell at Auburn Thursday night, was caught shortly before noon to-day in a freight car near Locke, N. Y.

The point where Forsbrey was captured is twenty-one miles south of Auburn on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He made no resistance and was captured within fifteen minutes after a posse of ten prison guards surrounded a freight train where he had concealed himself.

Forsbrey was spotted this morning by a railroad crew as he lay in the bottom of a coal car. Word was telegraphed to Auburn and prison guards were sent by special gasoline car on the Lehigh Valley to Locke. When called upon to surrender he climbed out of the car and gave himself up.

He was brought back to Auburn Prison, where Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter is conducting an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the escape. Five guards, including Principal Keeper John Martin, have been suspended.

Looking much the worse for wear, Forsbrey did not care to talk while he was being taken back to Auburn. He looked as if he had had nothing to eat since he left the prison.

Warden Kinney was loud in his praise of the railroad men who affected the capture. So skillfully did they go about it that Forsbrey had no warning. His only chance was to remain in the car as he was so weak from the lack of nourishment he could not have travelled far on foot.

The manner in which Forsbrey was captured and his condition at the time discounts any theory that he was aided from the outside.

New York police, who aided in the search for Reynolds Forsbrey, learned to-day that Margaret Ryan, Forsbrey's sweetheart, has been missing for ten weeks.

Miss Ryan aided Forsbrey in several of his previous escapes, and is known to be as resourceful as the jailbreaker himself.

HOUSE VOTES TO ABOLISH  
NINE SUB-TREASURIES

New York Branch to Go, Under  
Recommendations of Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House this afternoon voted 29 to 11 to abolish the nine sub-treasuries, adopting recommendations of the Appropriations Committee.

The sub-treasuries are located at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco.

The Federal Reserve banks are now doing much of the work the sub-treasuries formerly did, and they would be practically useless after the war, Representative Byrne of the Appropriations Committee declared.

Secretary McAdoo strongly opposed the plan and a letter from him urging the House to reject the Appropriation Committee recommendation was read in the House.

The House also voted to abolish the nine sub-treasuries.

#### RUSSIANS ORGANIZING ARMY TO OVERTHROW BOLSHEVIKI AND DRIVE OUT GERMANS

Resignation of Trotzky Leaves  
Lenine Alone in Power Out of the  
Triumvirate Formed After the  
Fall of Kerensky's Government.

PETROGRAD, Friday, March 8 (Associated Press).—Leon Trotzky, in an address at a meeting of the Maximalist Party to-day, announced that he had resigned as Commissary for Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, March 9.—The Social Revolutionaries have decided to organize a National Guard to overthrow the Bolshevik regime in Russia, according to Dr. Eleff of Moscow University, who is quoted in a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph as saying that the decision was reached at a recent conference in Moscow.

A great army is now being organized in the Don District supported by Cosacks, the despatch adds, and it is also planned to introduce a republic in Russia with a coalition government which would not accept the German Bolshevik peace. Prof. Eleff asserted that the news of the new movement had been suppressed by the Petrograd Bolshevik news agency.

As the Bolshevik Foreign Minister Leon Trotzky, whose real name is Leber Braunstein, was the most important member of the revolutionary government formed after the overthrow of Kerensky last November, although Nikolai Lenin, as Premier, was the nominal head of the Government, Trotzky virtually controlled Russia's destiny up to the second peace conference at Brest Litovsk.

It was Trotzky who made public the text of secret documents exchanged between former Russian Governments and foreign Governments, and it was he who proposed the armistice to the Central Powers early in December which eventually led to the conference at Brest Litovsk. The negotiations were disrupted in mid-February and hostilities were renewed. The Germans then submitted partial peace terms, but Trotzky took no part in the conferences.

Trotzky's resignation is the second among the Russian leaders forecast by Berlin. On Feb. 25 Berlin reported that Euzhen Krylenko, Commander of the Russian armies, had been superseded. A despatch received in London Thursday said Krylenko had resigned owing to differences with the Council of People's Commissaries.

Trotzky's resignation was forecast by Berlin last Tuesday. The withdrawal of Trotzky and Krylenko leaves Lenin as the survivor of the Bolshevik ruling triumvirate. Trotzky also is President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and was appointed Food Dictator with unlimited authority on Feb. 20.

Having escaped from Siberia, where he was sent for political offenses, Trotzky was an exile at the outbreak of the war. He was expelled from Europe for preaching peace and arrived in New York on Jan. 14, 1917, but returned to Russia last April after the overthrow of the Imperial Government.

BERLIN, March 9 (via London).—German troops, after an engagement yesterday, dispersed bands north and south of Brest, on the Shernyina-Ostessa line, the German War Office announced today.

PACKERS WIN IN FIGHT  
TO KEEP RECORDS SECRET

Federal Court of Appeals Quashes  
Search Warrant Under Which  
Veeder's Files Were Seized.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The big packers won a point when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today quashed the search warrant issued by Judge Landis to permit examination of the letter files in the office of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., by the Government. The decision was "without bar to further proceedings."

The search warrant was issued by Francis J. Heney, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission which is conducting a sweeping investigation of the packing industry. It was said that the several years based on technical errors in certain of the Heney affidavits.

The decision intimated that Mr. Heney was on a "fishing expedition" in the Veeder vaults, whereas the court found that under the Constitution and the statutes the government's petition must be based on facts.

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